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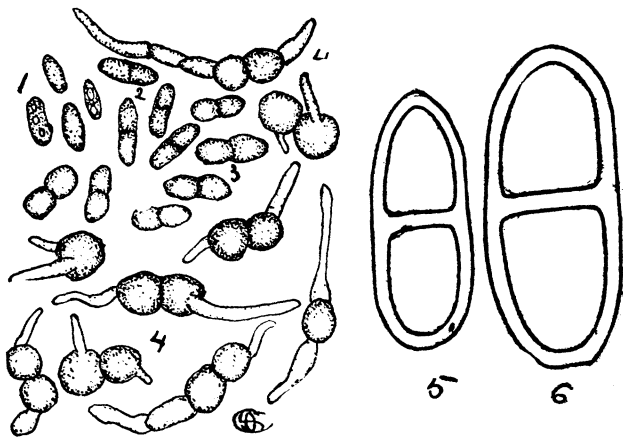
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The leaf spot of *P. hortorum* is described as yellowish with a gray center while in this *Ascochyta* it is reddish or brownish in



Ascochyta lycopersici Brun. Figs. 1-3, different stages in spore development from continuous to uniseptate; 4, germinating spores showing constrictions; 5, 6, two spores drawn with cam. luc., Leitz oc. 18, obj. $\frac{1}{8}$ g.

color. The perithecia in Halsted's material of *P. hortorum* are small, black and superficial, while in this *Ascochyta* they are usually submerged in the leaf tissue and the spot is often characterized by elevated concentric ridges of leaf tissue.

This *Ascochyta* agrees so well with *A. lycopersici* that it has been referred to that species, but no authentic specimens have been found with which to compare it. It differs from *A. lycopersici* in having broader spores and in growing on a different host from which it has ever been reported.

By inoculation experiments from pure cultures it has been proven that this *Ascochyta* is parasitic on *Solanum melongena*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Solanum carolinense* and *Datura tatula*.

Delaware Experiment Station.

NOTE.—The author kindly sent specimens of the fungus commented on, with request that the spores be critically inspected. Immediately upon the addition of eosin the uniseptate character of the mature spore was evident — showing that the fungus had been referred to the proper genus. Drawings 5 and 6 were added to the author's list of figures.— [EDITOR.]

THREE NEW SPECIES OF DISCOMYCETES.

ELIAS J. DURAND.

The following species of Discomycetes are probably undescribed, and it seems desirable for various reasons to present diagnoses at this time.

LACHNUM ATROPURPUREUM Durand n. sp.—Plants solitary or gregarious, stipitate, single or occasionally several cups (1-6) at the summit of a common stem. Disk concave, pale purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 mm. diam., externally dark purplish brown, paler toward the margin, clothed densely with hairs which are pale purple by transmitted light, cylindrical, smooth, closely septate, rather thick walled, paler toward the tips, up to 80μ long, 5μ thick; stem slender equaling the diameter of the cup. Asci clavate-cylindrical, $40-50 \times 5-6\mu$, apex rounded, scarcely narrowed, not blue with iodine. Spores 8, uniseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, elliptical to elliptical-oblong, $6-8 \times 2.5-3\mu$. Paraphyses scarcely longer than the asci, narrowly lanceolate above, acute, $3-4\mu$ thick.

On *Eucalyptus*, Stanford Univ., Cal., E. B. Copeland. C. F. Baker, Plants of the Pacific Slope, no. 2724. Com. F. S. Earle.

A beautiful species peculiar in the often clustered cups, the purple tint of every part, and the small spores. *Dasyscypha eucalypti* (Berk.) Sacc., from Tasmania, is quite different. The often branching stem is a character shared by such species as *Dasyscypha pygmaea* and *D. comitessae*. It is suggestive of the condition in *Cordierites*, but the other characters are those of *Lachnum*.

DERMATEA CRATAEGICOLA Durand n. sp.—Plants erumpent, solitary or cespitose, 2-4 together arising from a common stroma, narrowed to a short thick stem-like base, .5-1 mm. in diameter, orbicular or irregular from mutual pressure. Disk pruinose, olivaceous, externally meally-pruinose, rhubarb-color; margin obtuse; crushed flesh rhubarb-color. Asci stout, clavate, apex rounded, not blue with iodine, short stipitate, at first filled with homogeneous granular protoplasm, $150-165 \times 25-30\mu$. Spores 6-8, obliquely uniseriate or biseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, oblong-elliptical, with a large central vacuole, $35-48 \times 15-17\mu$. Paraphyses hyaline, branched, cylindrical, the apices clavate-thickened, yellow or olivaceous-yellow, $6-8\mu$ thick.

On stems of *Crataegus* sp., London, Ontario, Oct. 18, 1903. J. Dearness (no. 2994).

Related to *D. olivacea* Ell., but differing in the rhubarb-colored exterior. This may possibly be the form described by Rehm as *Ocellaria aurantiaca* var. *crataegi* Lasch. (Disc. pp. 135 & 1251). That description was based on *Tympanis crataegi* Lasch, in Rabenhorst F. Eur., no. 353. But the specimen under this number in the Cornell Herbarium certainly does not agree with the plant described above, being densely cespitose, whitish pruinose externally, and having the habit and appearance of *Tympanis conspersa*. Again, our plant may be *Pezicula crataegi* (Awd.) Fckl., Symb. Myc. Nacht. II. p. 56, but we cannot know because this species has never been described. Rehm (l. c.) makes the *Pezicula crataegi* Fckl. a synonym of the *Ocellaria* mentioned above. This again is uncertain for the reason stated.

Finally Hazslinski (Mag. Szab. Disc. 220) gives the spores of what he took to be *Pezicula crataegi* Fckl. as $22-24 \times 10\mu$. This in turn cannot be our plant. The species described above is a true *Dermatea*.

DERMATEA PUBERULA Durand n. sp. — Erumpent, usually forming elongated rows or patches bursting through clinks in the bark, sometimes 2-3 cm. long. Ascomata .75-1 mm. in diameter, 2 to many arising from a common stroma, whole plant cinereous, externally pulverulent with short hairs which give rise to cylindrical-clavate, hyaline, straight or curved, 1-celled conidia, $30 \times 6\mu$. Asci clavate, apex rounded or usually truncate, pore violet with iodine, $150 \times 12\mu$. Spores 8, obliquely uniseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, elliptical, $15-20 \times 9-10\mu$. Paraphyses filiform, hyaline.

On dead stem of *Vitis* sp. hanging from a tree, Fall Creek, Ithaca, N. Y., January 13, 1898. E. J. Durand (Herb. Cornell no. 15096).

The plants are for the most part immature, only a few asci with spores being found. There are indications that the spores may become 1-3-septate at maturity. If so the plant would be a *Dermatella*, but different from *D. viticola* E. & E. The external hairs are not more than $10-15\mu$ long.

Botanical Department, Cornell University.

VARIABILITY IN OUR COMMON SPECIES OF DICTYOPHORA.

A. H. CHRISTMAN.

Considerable uncertainty has existed as to the identification of our common species of *Dictyophora*. Fischer¹ remarks that nowhere among the Phalloideae is the confusion in the nomenclature so great as in the case of this genus and he believes that this confusion has been brought about by the naming of isolated specimens which have been given new specific names on the ground of some slight lack of agreement with descriptions already given.

Bosc², in 1811, was perhaps the first to report this fungus from America. He collected specimens in South Carolina and referred them to the genus *Phallus* with the specific name *duplicatus* Bosc.

Schweinitz³ reported *Phallus duplicatus* Bosc and *Phallus*

¹ Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und systematik der Phalloideen. Ed. Fischer,—Denk. der Schweiz. Nat. Gesell., Bd. XXXI,¹ 1. 1890.

² *Phallus duplicatus* Bosc. Bosc,—Gesell. Nat. Freunde zu Berlin, Vol. V., p. 86. Plt. VI, Fig 7.

³ Synopsis of North American Fungi, Schweinitz,—Trans. of American Phil. Soc., Vol 4, p. 252. 1831.